SEW-YORK DAILY TRIBURE, PERDAY, SOVERBEIL 21, 1871.

LOCAL MISCRIDARY.

Vol. XXXIII No.10,183.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

NEGOTIATIONS VIRTUALLY BROKEN OFF. CONFIGURING EMPORTS FROM WASHINGTON AND MADRID-THE SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER SAID STATES TO INTERFERE IN SPANISH MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS-MORE INTELLIGENCE ABOUT THE EXE-

The negotiations between our Government and that of Spain, growing out of the Virginius affair, were reported at a late hour last night as being in a stage where, for some time, no very important statement might be expected. These reports came from Washington, and represented the Spanish Government as having made a request for further time. Our Government, it was said, regarded this as having been made in good faith, According and acceded to the request. to a dispatch received at a still later hour, the negotiations between Gen. Sickles have been virtually broken off, and a very different aspe t has been given to affairs. The Govern-Washington has caused the very hopeful be feared. It is further stated that while war will be averted, the probability is that Cuba will be free. Some details of interest have been received from the first executions took place, and the efforts of the authorities to prevent inteference with their designs. A contradiction of the reported executions on the 10th of November is based on a telegram from our Consul-General at Havana.

NEGOTIATIONS AT MADRID.

GRAVE STATE OF AFFAIRS-REMONSTRANCES OF GEN. SICKLES—THE NEGOTIATIONS VIRTUALLY BROKEN

Maduid, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1813. The situation is grave. There is a serious misunderstanding between Minister Sickles and the Span-

On the arrival of the news of the capture of the Virginius, President Castelar called at the United States Legation and expressed regret, and ordered a

When Secretary Fish telegraphed the news of the xecutions, Gen. Sickles sent a note, at 2 o'clock in he morning, demanding a stay. The Foreign Secretary answered questioning the accuracy of the information, and intimating that Gen. Siekles's

action was not authorized. Thereupon Gen. Sickles, in the name of the United States, addressed a formal protest against the inhuman butcheries, and the insult to the United States flag, and demanded that Spain should en-

He complained that the American Consul at Santiago was prevented from using the telegraph to further resistance, they were murdered standing. Washington. The Spanish Secretary answered that Ryan was not instantly killed. A Spanish officer the matter was wholly a municipal affair between Spain and the Virginius pirates.

Spain could not tolerate American interference. The interview ended by Gen. Sickles demanding that Spain should enforce the orders of the Cabinet to Caba for the suspensions of the executions.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs baughtily declined to permit Gen. Sickles to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba.

The interview terminated angrily, Gen. Sickles saying he would held no more personal, only official

relations with the Minister.

Minister Sickles says he does not see how war can be avoided, as Spain will concede nothing, and pub-

lie opinion will prevent President Castelar from There is no use in the United States trifling any

more on the subject. Spanish stubbornness making concessions impossible.

The extreme Republicans favor the views of the

United States in the affair. INTENTION OF SPAIN TO LEAVE NO CAUSE FOR COM-

PLAINT-A DELAY ASKED BY SPAIN TO GATHER

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- There is a certainty that the situation regarding Cuban affairs has very materially changed for the better within the last 24 hours. Dispatches from Madrid to our authorities give assurance of as favorable a condition as could be expected. It is the intention on the part of Spain to leave the United States no cause to complain. A delay beyond the time mentioned in the dispatch to our Government has been formally asked for by Spain to enable her to obtain official information without which she cannot act definitely with any self-respect. This request for delay has been acquiesced in by our Government, it having every reason to believe that the request is made in good faith. The whole matter will now be likely to go over until the meeting of Congress. As soon as the negotiations have reached a point where the correspondence can properly be sent to Congress it will be transmitted, and probably referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for consideration and report, unless the correspondence reports the whole subject satis factorily disposed of. The above can be relied upon as correctly setting forth the situation at a late hour to-night, though very sensational reports of a very different character are in circulation.

NO COMPLICATIONS NEED BE FEARED. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINNTON, Nov. 20,-Evidence accumulates that Cuban matters will require much correspondence and consequent delay.

It is asserted to-day in prominent quarters that no complications need be feared, as the Administration sees its way clear, and while war will be averted, the probability is that Cuba will be free.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE AND FIRST EXECUTIONS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM KINGSTON-EFFORTS OF THE AUTHORITIES AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA TO PREVENT DETAILS FROM BECOMING KNOWN-ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTIONS BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10 .- Great excitement prevails in Kingston over the capture of the steamer Virginius, which left this island with consular and Custom-house clearances for Limon Bay (Costa Rica). The circumstances and locality of the Virginius's surrender is not known, as no telegrams to or from this colony to Santiago, relating to this subject, have been permitted to pass out of the telegraph office there. We only know from a telegram from the Governor of Santiago, addressed to the epanish Consul in Kingston, that the Virginius had been captured on the 31st of October, and on the 5th of November the leaders of the expedition, Ryan, De Soi, Cespedes, and Varona, were shot. Every effort to elicit facts through the cable have proved abortive, and this hightens the excitement and gives circulation to false reports and purely imaginary stories to increase the distress of those who had the

misfortune to have relatives on board the Virginius. There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the Virginius while she was here; it was colorious. The officers had dancing parties on board, | with faces turned toward the wall. In the midst of

and public meetings were held in honor of Coban independence, at which the consignee of the Virginius occupied the chair. The steamer was repaired while in port and coaled at the expense of the Cuban refugees. The Virginius first attempted to effect a landing on the 25th of October (three days after she left Kingston). She was driven off by the Spanish troops and chased by a Spanish frigate, but caped, and reached Port-au-Prince on the 27th. While there several of the Jamaica mechanics (all elored) on board became greatly alarmed after the chase and ran away, but they were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment and delivered over to the officers of the Virginius, by whom they were taken on board again and put in irons, and so forced to go on this perilous adventure.

The acting British Consul at Santiago (Mr. Robert Mason), being cut off from all communication with the British Consul-General at Havana, in consequence of an interruption on the cable between Sanlago and Batabane, Commodore De Horsey dispatched H. M. S. Niobe at midnight on the 7th to inquire into matters, and to advise the Consul, if support was necessary, to request delay in the carrying out of any hasty sentence that might be passed upon the Jamaicans who were captured. Up to this moment nothing has been heard of the Niobe's arrival, and a rumor gains circulation that in consequence of this strange silence the Commodore intends proceeding there himself to-day.

Capt. McArthur of the British schooner Brilliant, which arrived here on the 9th inst., having left Santiago de Cuba on the evening of the 5th, reports that just before the Virginius was captured Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine and the consequent blowing up of the vessel, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the Span iards, but the captain persuaded and convinced Gen. Varona that, being under the American flag and in neutral waters, they would not dare touch any man on board. Varona and his brave followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly afterward an officer from the El Tornado boarded the Virginins and demanded her papers. The officer, after inspection, stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners! Varona replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this scandal on the laws of nations. He added that he could have blown up the vessel with all on board, but he had not done so, since her papers were correct, and she had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be victimized, since the Spanish Government all along hated

Cant. McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Varona, Jesus del Sol, and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account: "On the morning of the 5th, they were removed to the place of execution, about a mile from the jail. The four victims were surcounded by a strong escort of Spanish soldiers. Varona and Ryan, calm and collected, marched amid the yells and veciferations of the infuriated Spanish rabble. Arrived at the place of execution, Cespedes and Jesus del Sol were forced to kneel, in which positions they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Varona to kneel in the force obedience to orders in Cuba, and insisted on same way, but they refused, and were the rights of Americans to tried under the treaty of seized and thrown down, handenfied all the time. The two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and having offered stepped forward and thrust his sword through Ryan's heart. Varona died easily. Then down came upon the corpses, still warm with life, the bloodthirsty mob, severing the heads from the bodies, placing them on pikes, and marching with them through the city.

Foreign vessels at Santingo were prevented from leaving in order to obstruct the circulation of the news. The Spaniards took possession of the telegraphs and would not allow any person to communicate through them-even the Foreign Consuls. The American Consul on hearing that Ryan was to Public feeling runs high. The Spaniards blame | be shot waited on the Governor and demanded his the United States for the Cuban insurrection, and restoration as an American citizen; but the Governor refused to listen, on the ground that the Consul ned in regard to the matter.

The Spaniards informed the Consuls that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend to communicate with Madrid.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS EXECUTED.

DENIAL OF THE REPORT THAT FIFTY-SEVEN PAS-SENGERS WERE EXECUTED ON THE 10TH OF

Washington, Nov. 20.-The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Consul-

General Hall: "Havana, Nov. 18.-The Consul at Santiago reports, under date of the 13th, that the total number of executions of persons captured on the Virginius was 53, and that there had been no xecutions since the 8th inst." Statements published here on the 14th inst., respecting 57 additional exeentions, prove untrue.

A SPANISH SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

SCENE OF THE EXECUTIONS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA -CLUMSY WORK ENJOYED BY A BRUTAL AUDI-A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday whose

ong residence on the Island of Cuba has made him very familiar with its topographical aspect as well as with the manners and customs of its inhabitants. For many months he has resided at Santiago de Cuba, and on more than one occasion he has witnessed the vengeance of the Spaniards at that place. His information concerning the manner in which the executions are conducted is of peculiar interest at the present time. The city of Santiago is on the southern side of a gently sloping hill. A narrow harbor is strongly guarded at its entrance, and after a zig-zag course opens into a commodious basin, where the vessels may lie at anchor. On the shore the city is situated. From the harbor the calle del Theatro leads into the center of the city. At a distance of several hundred yards from the harbor is the prison where the captives are confined. It is a low, gloomy looking structure, only two stories in hight, and is built of stone or granite. From this place the prisoner often goes forth to execution. These executions always take place in the slaughter-house, about three-fourths of a mile distant. It was there that the Virginius's victims ended their lives. From the prison near the center of the city the callé del Theatro makes a somewhat sudden curve. On the morning of an execution, the battalion of volunteers are summoned at an early hour from the barracks. and proceed to the prison. The prisoners are led forth, bound, and the solemn procession then takes up its death march. In the van are the musicians, whose only instruments are the drums, which are beat with a low, ominous sound and measured regularity. The street leads out of the city toward the west, past the Hotel Theatro, the office of the United States Consul, and further on, the office of the British Consul. Out into the suburbs runs the broad, unshaded street, and on an eminence, which may be seen from every portion of the city, stands the building where the victims die. It is a low whitewashed structure of forbidding aspect—an adobe house with a steep roof, which projects far beyond its walls on either side. Around this building is a trench, into which the waters from the roof fall. It is about two feet deep. On the upper side of this building the procession halts and forms a hollow square, with the prisoners in the center. The side next the slaughter-house is opened, and the victims are led to the border of the trench. Here they are bound hand and foot, though their eyes are left uncovered. They are then required to kneel along the trench

NEW-YORK FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873.

the hollow square stand the Colonel and the priests. The duties of the spiritual advisers being at length performed, they retire with the Colonel and at a signal from the latter the whole company fires. To unfortunate victims fall forward into the trench, some dead, some dying, others only slightly wounded. The artiflery force, who have been stationed in the background, now advance and drive their clumsy carriages carelessly over the victims. Several times is this part of the ceremony repeated and it is by that time supposed that all are dead. The dead wagons are then heaped with corpses among which is sometimes seen a still quivering body. A half mile away they are buried, and the soldiery disperse to their barracks.

The slaughter-house is scarred and battered with bullets on its northern side. Here are inhumanly slaughtered persons of all ages and both sexes. The Spaniards show no mercy to gray-haired patriarchs, to women, or to children. Three years ago a little girl 4 years of age was led forth to her death. The offense was a refusal to make known her father's hiding-place. The days of execution are gala days in the city. Hundreds of men, women, and children pour forth from its streets and press forward in the throng. As the victims fall dying in the trenches these crowds push madly forward to view the bleeding bedies, the military give way for a moment, and not natil that moment arrives are the appetites of the bloodthirsty spectators sated.

SECOND THOUGHTS IN HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK-ONLY EIGHT OF HER PASSENGERS ARRESTED AND SEARCHED-TWO HUNDRED PERSONS AR-RESTED ON THE ISLAND-THREST FOR BLOOD SLAKED-THE SLAUGHTER VIEWED WITH LESS

By the arrival of the Havana steamer City of New-York the names of her captured passengers are at length disclosed, and other important particulars concerning the Havana demonstrations are furnished. These reports, which are undoubtedly trustworthy, indicate that the barbarity of the Spaniards at . Havana to their prisoners has hitherto been somewhat exaggerated, and that seizure has not generally been followed by death. The storm of indignation which barst with such fury a fortnight ago seems to have spent itself, and already a tendency is manifesting itself to question the visdom of executing the captains so hastily.

At an early hour yesterday the City of New-York steamed up the harbor. Her arrival was awaited with greater interest than that of any preceding vessel, not merely because she sailed one day later than the Morro Castle, but because her passengers had been seized and imprisoned in Havana, and the details of this transaction have heretofore been meager and unsatisfactory. The City of New-York brought 14 cabin passengers from Havana. Of these four are Cubans who speak the English language fluently. Jouquin M. Mora is a cigar manufacturer of this city, who frequently passes between this port and Havana. He owns a residence on the island, and his family remain there at present. Joan H. Delgado is an engineer, whose residence is at Sagua. He will return thither at an early day accompanied by his family, who are in this city. Celestine Garmanrd, a student only 14 years of age, comes north for the purpose of entering college Ricardo Earros is a broker and commission merchant of Matanzas, and will remain in New-York only a few weeks. Frederick Caine, a Frenchman, has for some years resided in Cuba, and is the editor of Directorio de la Isla. Richard Krieghoff, a German resident of Havana, comes to this city on business, and August Erxleben, a German artist, is in search of recreation. The rest of the passengers are Americans: John Auchincloss, Frederick L. Anchinel oss, George W. Sherman, Henry A. Horn, Frederick W. Hayward, and two Sisters of Mercy, Ellen Turner and Andrea Lamar. From these passengers and from the officers and crew of the City of New-York full information was obtained concerning the state of feeling in Havana, and the public demonstrations up to the date of sailing, Sat-

urday, Nov. 15. The City of New-York left this port on Thursday, Nov. 6, with a number of passengers for Havana. After an uneventful passage, she arrived in that cers. Her passengers began to disembark, and in stepping on shore were obliged to pass through an inclosure belonging to the Custom-house. While in suspicion of bearing dispatches of a revolutionary character. The names of the persons seized were Mrs. Domitila del Monte (a widow) and her child; Ricardo Lancis and his entire family, consisting of a wife and three children, and Donna Catalina Parez. In addition to these, the express agent, Bombalier of Havana, referred to in esterday's TRIBUNE, was also seized on the charge of receiving dispatches from the vessel and attempting to carry them on shore. These persons were carefully searched but nothing suspicious was found in the clothing of any of the women or children. On Friday, the 14th inst., all were discharged except Lancis and Bombalier, who were transferred on th same day from the police headquarters to the punta or jail. No sentence had been pronounced upon them, but it was not thought that they would receive severe punishment. The correspondence which was discovered on Mrs. Del Monte was wholly of a private nature, and contained nothing on which any accusation could be based. The officers were unwilling, however, for some time to release her, but Col. Antonio del Herrara of the 2d Regiment of Volunteers interceded in her behalf, and she was at length set at liberty. Soon after the arrival of the City of New-York at Havana, about 200 persans, whom the captured correspondence implicated, were arrested in various parts of the island. They were only imprisoned however, and none of them had been executed up to

the time of the steamer's sailing. The demonstration which had been so general on the receipt of the first intelligence of the capture of the Virginius and the execution of Varoua and his comrades, had to a great extent subsided when the City of New-York entered the harbor, and the city wore its usual aspect. The news of the second slaughter at Santiago had not been received with the same enthusiasm, though nearly every one expressed satisfaction. On his arrival from Spain Jovellar, the new Captain-General, had been received in triumph by the volunteers, and serenades and banquets had been given in his honor. The General was understood to be strongly in favor of the course that had been taken with the captives at

Santiago. In Havana it was apparent that a change in public sentiment was slowly being wrought. On Saturday, the 15th, a number of prominent citizens expressed regret that the executions had been performed so hastily; and in private conversations it became still more apparent that many were doubtful of the wisdom of such a course. The Cubans in the city were still as timorous as ever. Every man in the streets. was watched, and none could guard too closely his ections and his tongue. In the club-houses and saloops the capture of the Virginius was still the main subject of conversation, and a brilliant reception to the officers of the Tornado was talked of with enthusiasm on every hand. Speculations concerning the course to be pursued by the United States and Great Britain were now freely indulged in, and very few Spaniards imagined that war would follow with

Rumors of the suppression of Northern newspapers were common, but were hardly justified by facts. They were still sold, though not as publicly as heretofore. The reports which have been extensively telegraphed, of the seizure of the mails of the City of New-York and Havana, are not confirmed. Nee Fourth Page.

WASHINGTON.

SENATORIAL SPECULATIONS. THE ELECTION OF A U. S. SENATOR IN CALIFORNIA TO TAKE PLACE ABOUT DEC. 16-THE ANTI-MONOPOLY TICKET LOSING STRENGTH-BOOTH AND CASSERLY THE ACTIVE CANDIDATES - A BRISK CONTEST PROBABLE IN MASSACHUSETTS OVER THE ELECTION OF A SUCCESSOR TO MR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Ex-Senator Cole of California left for that State to-night. Mr. Cole thinks that the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Casserly will occur about Dec. 16. He says the Independent or Anti-Monopoly movement is losing strength in California. Gov. Booth is the active candidate of that party, but certain members of the California Legislature, heretofore known as the Governor's adherents, shave declared that they will sustain a Democrat in preference to him. The present Senator, Mr. Casserly, is also a candidate for reflection on the Democratic ticket, but his party committee having censured him, his chances for reelection are not as good as they were a short time ago. Mr.;Cole says that from a review of the political situation in California hel thinks that the object tions to the candidates now actively in the field will result in the choice of a more available candidate to succeed Mr. Casserly than any now mentioned.

The Secretary of the Treasury, from observations and advices concerning the political feeling in Massachusetts, is of the opinion that there will be a brisk contest among the Republicans of that State in electing a successor to Charles Somner. The active candidates, he believes, will be Messrs. Sumner, Butler and Dawes, tE. R. Hoar (ex-Attorney-General) and his brother, George F. Hear, both of whom are now in Congress and will be looked upon as available candidates.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT GROWING WORSE AND WORSE-THE TREASURY PRACTICALLY BANKRUPT-THE LEGAL TENDER CIRCULATION SIX MILLIONS MORE THAN ALLOWED

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 20.-The financial condition of the Government continues to grow worse day by day, a circumstance somewhat overlooked in consemence of the Cuban excitement. The fact need not be conscaled that the Treasury is practically bank-The limit of the legal-tender circulation is \$355,600,000, but at the close of business yesterday the actual amount outstanding was \$302,000,000, or \$6,000,000 more than is allowed by law. The available cash owned by the Government is only \$2,000,-000, and this is scattered all over the country, in National banks and sub-treasuries. Yet the \$5 system of silver resumption goes on uninterruptedly.

PREPARING FOR CONGRESS. ARRIVALS OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES-

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SEN-ATE CHAMBER AND HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES. M A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- There are already 13 Senators in the city preparing for the Winter's work. These are Ferry of Connecticut, Stockton, Windom, Sherman, Morton, Scott, Kelley, Mitchell, Sargent, Dorsey, Thurman, Hamilton, and Morrill of Vermont. A larger proportion of the Senators than of the Representatives keep house, and they are consequently earlier force of men at work putting the Senate Chamber and the Committee Rooms in order. The high iron railing inclosing the desks in the Chamber, put up at the instance of the new Vice-President, does not meet with approval of most of the Senators who have arrived. Winle keeping outsiders from in upon the Senators' scats, it prevents the easy egress of the latter to the lounges in the rear of the Chamber, and to the cloak rooms. Besides, it is complained that the rathing gives the Chamber the look of a ourt-room, and detracts from its dignity. The handsome spartment known as the reception room, which is usually well filled during the sessions with ladles, friends of Senators, has had new paintings put upon its walls, and a new carpet upon the floor, and with its costly new furniture is now the most handsomely furnished room in

decorating the bare walls of committee rooms, and the usual annual beating of carpets and varnishing of furniture is now in progress. The new green carpet in the ball is down, and the new oak desks and cane-seat chairs are in place. Room has been found for the 203 desks required for the reinfers and delegates by making then considerably smaller than the old ones, and putting them closer together. Members will find themselves so crowded that some plan for the enlargement of the half will no doubt be adopted before the session ends. A change has been arranged in the division of the galleries. The diplomatic callery has been transferred to the east or Democratic side, and adjoining it a space has been railed off for the families of members, in order that they may be separated from the "common herd" of speciators. The ladles gallery now ecupies the west side of the half. The ladles gallery now ecupies the west side of the half. The ladles gallery now ecupies the west side of the half. The ladles gallery now ecupies the west side of the half. The ladles gallery now ecupies the west side of the half. The ladles gallery now ecupies the west side of the half. The ladles gallery now ecupies the west side of the half. ed for the members and delegates by making them No improvement has been made in the ventilation of in hall, notwithstanding all the talk on the subject last se-sion. The 50 additional members will make the atmophere worse than ever.

FINANCIAL CULPRITS.

DEFALCATION OF THE SECRETARY OF TWO PITTS-BURGH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20 .- A defalcation has been discovered, to-day, in the accounts of Robert Finney, Secretary of the Eureka and Boatmen's Marine and Fire Insurance Companies of this city, which will probably reach \$175,000. It is said that Mr. Finney has been using the funds of these companies for some years in private profitable. The losses to the insurance companies whatever they may prove to be, will be made good by the stockholders.

DEFALCATION OF A PHILADELPHIA BANK CLERK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 .- It was discovered resterday that the discount elerk of the Gtrard National Bank of this city had disappeared. Upon examination the discount books of the institution were found to be correct, but a deficiency of \$1,224 87 was detected in the receipts for money packages by express. The alleged ter was highly esteemed by the officials of the bank, who intrusted him with large amounts of money He has a wife and two children living in the city. It was reported that he had carried off \$10,000, but the eashier says the deficit is only the amount stated, which will be made good by his sureties.

THE FRIENDS' NATIONAL FIRST-DAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

LYNN, Nov. 20 .- The Friends' Biennial First-Day School Convention began at the Friends' moeting house yesterday afternoon, a large attendance of dele gates being present from all parts of the United States and Canada. Allen Jay of North Carolina, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was made permanent Pres ident, and Thomas Wood of Lyns, Secretary. Among the prominent speakers present are Susan Lougstreet of Philadelphia, Benjamin Frankin of Chicago, Mary Beck of England, Caroline W. Lawrence of Sarntoga, Cather-ine W. Shippen of Pmindelphia, Levi Jones and Mary smitey.

UDDERZOOK'S FELLOW-CONSPIRATOR ARRESTED. BALTIMORE, Nov. 20 .- A. C. Goss, a brother of W. S. Goss, was arrested to-day, upon a presentment by the Grand Jury charging him with conspiracy with Wm. E. Udderzook, and other persons unknown to the Grand Jury, to defraud insurance companies out of \$25,000. In default of \$20,000 bail he was sent to jail Application for a reduction of the amount of ball will be made to-morrow.

THE SYNOD OF VIRGINIA. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 20.-The Synod of Virginia, which includes the States of Virginia and West Virginia, began its session here last evening, at the First Presbyterian Church. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Kirknatrick. The Rev. J. R.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Graham of Winchester was chosen Moderator. The regular business of the Synod began to-day. About 120 ministers and eiders are now here, and further arrivals are expected.

STATE TREASURY MISMANAGEMENT.

ACCOUNTANT WARREN'S REPORT ON THE PHELPS DEPALCATION - THE AMOUNT OF THE DEFICIT OVER \$300,000-ABUSES IN THE TREASURY DE-PARTMENT EXPOSED AND CONDEMNED - HOW PHELPS ACCOMPLISHED HIS THEFTS (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

ALBANY, Nov. 20 .- The report of the accountant, William E. Warren, to Gov. Dix, regarding the State Treasury defalcation, has not yet been made public. It is very voluminous and has not received the special attention of the Governor, who is now preparing his annual message. In a few days, however, an abstract of the document will be given to the public. The report in full will not be published at present, but will first be submitted to the Legislature. The abstract, however, will embrace the essential points of the document, and will show that the extent of the defalcation has not been ex aggerated, but is fully up to the largest estimate. Even if Phelps did not steal the whole of the money, the fact remains that the State Treasury is short" to the amount of about \$201,700. It is thought here that the report of Mr. Warren

contains statements which will excite general attention and create a decided sensation throughout the State. There is little doubt that the facts he presents concerning the administration of the State finances are of great importance. He has done thorough work, and made a full exposure of the deficiencies in the Treasury. It is understood from a trustworthy informant that this report lays severe strictures upon the system by which the Treasurer signs blank checks, leaving his clerk to fill them out as they may be needed, although this is an old custom, in vogue long before Treasurer Raines's administration began. The clerk does this, too, upon a warrant from the Controller's office, signed simply by the initials of the Controller's deputy, which Mr. Warren claims to be no warrant at all. The report also lays bare the custom of appropriating money from the various trust funds for the general expenses of the Government, depending upon the incoming taxes to make up the amount. The counties, it claims, should be obliged to pay their taxes in season to meet the demands of the Government, or else the Treasury should borrow to meet its necessities There are twelve trust funds in the bank, and all but three of these are merged in one account. This is said to be very severely criticised in the report. Then again, in the Treasurer's relation to the banks, the receipts of one day are the deposits of the next The report urges the utter folly of such a course. The deposits of the day should be the receipts of that day, and there should be nothing left over from day to day.

The most unpardonable habit which Mr. Warren said to bring to light is that of the Treasurer's loaning money to the clerks of the department Sometimes \$30,000 or \$40,000 is employed in this way during the month, and the only account of the transactions is kept on slips of paper in the drawer of the receiving clerk or cashier. This afforded Phelps, whose word was taken from week to week for the amount which the slips in his drawer represented, an opportunity to deceive, by giving the wrong amounts, so that the cash was repeatedly balanced by the amount which his wonderful drawer was supposed to contain, and which proved to be purely imaginary. Here was a temptation which Phelps was not proof against, and which resulted in his ruin. The report is said to declare that no such blind confidence should ever be indulged in by Treasury officials. Still another essentially bad custom which the

report exposes, is that the Treasurer and his deputy sign blank receipts and allow the receiving clerk to fill them out at his pleasure. By this plan the Treasurer and his deputy may be utterly deceived regarding the amount of money received each day, and by skillful work on the part of the clerk, the Treasurer may be practically at his mercy. The report reflects very severely upon the Treasury Department that can for a day endure such gross violations of all business principles. That it arouse the State and the Legislature to some early action is quite certain, no party can, knowingly, such abuses. Certain persons in official positions, who are cognizant of the substance of this remark able document, regard it as full of very valuable suggestions, and say that the weak points in the manner of doing business in the Treasurer's and Controller's offices are exposed with great vigor and accuracy, but yet that Mr. Warren exaggerates the looseness of the Department's system as a whole, They think that, with the correction of one or two abuses, the general system is a complete check upon thieving operations. Mr. Warren, they say, i very rigid in this views of how business should b views be adopted in the Treasury Department a very material change in the statutes would be necessary. He has attacked every vulnerable point, and many of them he has shown to be without any support. The trial of Pheips is to take place early in

THE ERIE CANAL.

SUDDEN CLOSE OF NAVIGATION BY ICE-COMPLAINTS OF NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF SUPERINTEND-ENTS-A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DE-TAINED-STRICT ORDERS FOR ASSISTING THE FORWARDING OF FREIGHT.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 20 .- The canal froze up here last night. The ice is two inches thick. Four or five hundred boats are frozen in between here and Butfalo, loaded with corn, wheat, oats, apples, potatoes, and lumber. But few boats passed here yesterday. The ce-breaker was in operation yesterday, and is expected here to-day. The prospect for further navigation is not

ALBANY, Nov. 20 .- G. A. Dayton, Auditor of the Canal Department, to-day received the following dispatch, signed by 18 business firms in New-York, Philadelphia,

Hon. G. W. DAYTON, Canal Audilor: Between Ulic Hon. G. W. Dayros, Canal Auditor: Between Utica and this point there are at least 125,000 barrels of apples and 75,000 bbls. of potatoes, beside nearly 2,000,000 bush els of grain, detained by the sudden closing of the canals Mon, money and necessary all help are at hand to forward the property, and we only ask the active and encryctic cooperation of the State officers. We think we have a right to demand this, in view of the enormous loss accruing in case of fadure to get the property through. The levels are from one to two feet lower, and it is impossible to start superintendents with proper lee breakers. Will you not give this matter your personal attention and authorize and order superintendents and canal officers to extend all possible assistance to the forwarding interests, and that prompty!

To Superintendents of Sections of the Eric Canal:

To Superintendents of Sections of the Eric Canal:
Complaints are nere from shippers of inefficiency in the discharge of your duties. You will personally and promptly attend and give all possible assistance to the forwarding interests.

To G. A. Dayton, Albany: Ice has about closed navigation in this section. I am moving all the boat possible.

WM. M. Dork.

UTICA, Nov. 20.—It is estimated that within 15 miles on each side of this city there are 400 canal-boats detained by the blockaded condition of the locks at Frankford, cast of here. At llion there is a perfect jam of boots not one having been able to pass that point to-day. The blockade is caused by the snow which has been blown into the canal in such quantities as to fill up the channel.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

. The wages of the employes on the Memphis hariesten Ruinout have been reduced 20 per cent. Patrick Brackett, a laborer, age 35, at work on a reef of a new building to Washington-st., florion, yesterday, fell from a reef to the cellar, 50 reet, and was instantly silled.

A new three-decked ship of 3,000 tons, built and owned by Isase Taylor, on the same model as the Northern Light, was successfully launched at Quincy, Mass., yesterday. Prominent Choctaw Indians report that there is a growing sentiment in the Indian Territory in favor of so monifold the Occuming Constitution as to conform with the sinker of the President in relation to form of generating it with the indian of the President in Pres

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET MEMBERS TENDERED. Paris, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873 Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly last night the members of the Cabinet waited upon President MacMahon and tendered their resignations. He refused to accept them, and begged the Ministers to retain their offices until a new Cab-

The majority of the members of the Diplomatic Corps have tendered congratulations to President

MacMahon on the prolongation of his term of office. The Ministers have consented to remain in office until the interpellation concerning the delayed elections is considered and disposed of by the Assembly.

THE ASHANTEE WAR. AN ENGAGEMENT IN WHICH THE BRITISH WERE

SUCCESSFUL. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873.

A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 31, says; Gen. Wotseley returned yesterday from a recon noissance in the front. He reports 40,000 Ashantees en camped at Mampore. An attack was considered hazardous with a handful of marines, but learning that the enemy had withdrawn a separate column toward the Prah, the General advanced, arriving the next morning at Abracampra, and made several prisoners there. At the same time Col Festing advanced from Danquah, a fortified post on the way to Coomassie, and destroyed some camps of the enemy. The latter rallied under cover of the brush and sesailed the British forces. An engagement followed, asting two hours, when the savages were beaten off. The British force then returned to Dunquah. They lost 47 wounded, including five officers. They claim a success, as the enemy retreated, while the whites held their

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN ENGLAND. REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE-GOLD SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873. The Directors of the Bank of England, at he meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the Bank at eight per cent.

Three thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New-York, to-day, by the steamship Oceanic. The steamship Austrian also took \$3,000 from Liverpool for Portland.

THE ATCHEENSE WAR. DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND DUTCH EXPEDITION,

THE HAGUE, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873. The Government has received intelligence hat the Dutch expedition has left Batavia for Atcheen. THE NEVA FROZEN OVER.

The River Neva is frozen over. A very

St. Petersburg, Taursday, Nov. 20, 1873.

heavy snow-storm has occurred in this section of Russia THE POPE ON LIBERTY OF WORSHIP IN

AMERICA. ROME, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873. The Pope to-day delivered an address to the

reign students about to leave for their homes in consequence of the suppression of the religious institutions of which they were intuates. He warned the Americans among them of complete and almost excessive liberty to tme drew a contrast between the non-interference with the Church in their country, and the persecutions to which it was subjected in the German Empire,

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Chinese Government has formed the plan of educating 150 Chinese youth in this country. Sixty have already arrived and are pursuing their studies Sixty have already arrived and are pursuing their studies in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the remainder will be sent over at the rate of 30 annually. They are picked youths between the ages of 11 and 11 years, and come here accompanied by English-speaking Chinese, guardians and tutors. They are to be given a thorough education, which the Government calculates will occupy it years. The first year they are to be placed in pairs in families, and afterward in American schools and families.

The Republic of Guntemala continues in a ogressive and orderly condition. The rebol factions the State have been put down, and the Republic of Salvador has united with Guatemala to enable Honduras to do the same in that State. The principal subject occupying the press and governments of Guatemala, Salwe moral force to the situation," Geo. Espinose egraphed on the 15th of October that he had given tile to the notorious Bernova, in Honourus, and de-

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SECESSION. BISHOF CUMMINS'S WITHDRAWAL-THE OPPOSITION *

TO HIM IN PHILADELPHIA. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20 .- A member of the Standing

Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky bas received. a letter of the highest authority from a prominent clergyman in the East relative to Bishop Cummins's withdrawal from his work in Kentucky, and from the Episcopal Church. The letter says:

course, and will give his movement no support. I attended a meeting of the leading Evangelical clergymen. in Philadelphia to-day, and found them a unit against the Bishop. So I suppose we are to have no new movement aione, for which we have reason to be thankful.

A convention is talked of here to electan assistant

bishop in Cummins's place.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MYSTERY. INVESTIGATION OF THE JONES MURDER CASE.

Nearly five months have clapsed since Samnel J. Jones, a well-known resident of South Oyster Bay. was found murdered in the well upon the premises where he resided alone. During that time the authorities have not been idle in their endeavors to solve the mystery of his death, and two rewards of \$1,000 each were offered respectively by the Board of Supervisors of Queena County and the relatives of the murdered man. Several apparently good clues have offered themselves from time to time, but they were followed without sucquest yesterday, which, it is believed, will lead to a val which has elapsed since the adjournment of the

of the tragedy, made the following statement to a prominent resident of the neighborhood: prominent resident of the neighborhood:

South Oyster Bar, Oct. 24, 1878.

If Maloney should be arrested the trath would come out. I saw three darkies watching Maloney where he was at work on the morning of the murder. I saw them peeping as I went to get an armful of wood from the pile, and they saw me looking at them, and when I went in the house and came out again they were gone. I saw them a number of times before his (Jones's) death, watching around the place, and I saw them and Mr-Jones going to put out the fire: and they boasted of having made "Boss" Jones pay them well, when they committed the deed.

Mary Morray.

The explanation of the first sentence of Mrs. Murphy's statement is that there was some talk of having Malo-

statement is that there was some talk of having Malostatement is that there was some tark of maying sandney arrested, and she proposed, rather than that he
should suffer unjustly, to come forward and telt what
she knew. She was the first witness called yesterday,
and though she gave her testimony with considerable
hesitation, it was plain that she had a pretty strong conviction that the three colored men spoken of were the
guilty parties. These men, it appeared, were enmaged in
what is known as "stubbing" in the neighborhoodthat is, clearing the land of scrub oaks, underbrush, &c., ready for cultivation, and had done some
such work for Mr. Jones, for which they charged him any
exorbitant price. They had also assisted him in putting out a fire in the woods on his premises, and knew,
his habits very well. Mrs. Murphy was not entirely
positive as to the identity of the mon with those shot
saw on the premises on the Saturday morning following,
the murder acting in a suspicious manner, but it was
evident that she believed they were the same.

The next witness was one of the colored men implicated by Mrs. Murphy's statement, Lewis Jarvis, Keing
examined without any knowledge of Mrs. Murphy's testimony, he corroborated all her statements with the exception of those relating to his whereabouts on the
morning following the murder, she being quite positive
that she saw him on Mr. Jones's premises and he being
equally positive that he was at home all that day.

The names of the other men implicated by Mrs. Murphy's statement cannot be made public, as they will be
subneused to appear on the next day of the incuses. ney arrested, and she proposed, rather than that he